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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

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Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 50/53, as read together with Assembly resolution 72/123 on measures to eliminate international terrorism. In sections II.A and II.B, the report contains information on measures taken at the national and international levels, based on submissions from Governments and international organizations. Section III contains a list of relevant international legal instruments.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 50/53, as read together with paragraph 24 of Assembly resolution 72/123.

2. States were requested to submit, by 1 June 2018, information on the implementation of paragraphs 10 (a) and (b) of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, annexed to General Assembly resolution 49/60, and were alerted to the fact that late submissions would be included in the next reporting cycle, as appropriate. Section II.A below contains a summary of the replies received.

3. Relevant specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations were also invited to submit, by 1 June 2018, information or other pertinent material on the implementation of paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. Section II.B below contains a summary of the replies received.

4. The summaries of the replies focus exclusively on the matters referred to in paragraphs 10 (a) and (b) of the Declaration, namely: (a) collection of data on the status and implementation of existing multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements relating to international terrorism, including information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing; and (b) national laws and regulations on counter-terrorism. The full texts of the replies received, including any received after 1 June 2018, are available from the website of the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly.[1]

II. Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism, and information on incidents caused by international terrorism

A. Information received from Member States

Algeria

5. Algeria had ratified all 19 universal counter-terrorism instruments, as well as the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, of 1998, the Organization of African Unity Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, of 1999 and the Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, of 1999. It had actively participated in a number of counter-terrorism initiatives at the universal, regional and bilateral levels, including with Indonesia, Italy, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

6. Algeria had adapted its own legal order to conform with applicable international instruments, including in relation to the question of foreign terrorist fighters. In relation to the financing of terrorism, a framework for money-laundering and the financing of terrorism had been implemented through Law No. 15-06 of 2015 and Law No. 05-01 of 2005, pursuant to international treaties and relevant Security Council resolutions. Furthermore, a number of asset-freezing and seizure provisions had been implemented through Executive Decree No. 15-113 of 2015, and Algeria had joined the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units. Algeria had also

[1] www.un.org/en/ga/sixth.

adopted a number of important initiatives concerning the prevention of radicalization and the fight against extremist ideologies.

7. Algeria reported in detail on the many legislative and institutional measures it had taken over the years regarding the investigation and prosecution of terrorist activities. Among the most recent measures, it highlighted certain amendments to its criminal code and its code of criminal procedure, which had provided new tools to the relevant authorities. For example, articles 87 bis 11, 87 bis 12 and 394 bis 08 of the criminal code had transposed the provisions of Security Council resolution 2178 (2014). Article 87 bis 11, in particular, reflected paragraph 6 of that resolution, as it stipulated that the crime of travelling or attempting to travel from Algeria to another State for the purpose of perpetrating, planning, preparing or participating in terrorist acts, or providing or receiving terrorism training, was punishable by a term of imprisonment ranging between 5 and 10 years and a penalty of DA 100,000 to DA 500,000; similar penalties would be imposed for supporting or financing such travel and for using information technology in such endeavours. A significant number of initiatives to promote internal security had also been adopted. Furthermore, the constitutional reforms of 2016 had led to the strengthening of the rule of law, democratic institutions and human rights. A number of institutions had been established with the purpose of reinforcing the respect for human rights in the judicial and security aspects of the fight against terrorism.

Belgium

8. After the terrorist attacks of 22 March 2016 in Brussels, the legal, institutional and operational framework to combat terrorism had been strengthened while maintaining a holistic approach to preventing and countering the phenomenon. Since 2015, 30 counter-terrorism measures had been introduced by the Government, and new measures had been announced in 2017. The judicial approach to countering terrorism had also been strengthened, both by reference to the legal definition of terrorism offences and in relation to intelligence and investigation methods. Resources available to security services had been bolstered, and information-sharing had been improved.

9. Among the newly adopted measures, Belgium underlined that travel abroad for terrorism-related purposes was now a terrorist offence, the options for revoking the Belgian nationality of people with double nationality had been increased and a change in the consular code now allowed the refusal, withdrawal or invalidation of the passports of people considered to be a threat to the public order or national security. In addition, new measures had been adopted concerning traveller information (passenger name records) across different means of public transport, as well as investigation methods relating to Internet and electronic telecommunications, cryptocurrencies and the criminalization of incitement to terrorism and recruitment to terrorism. The action plan against radicalization had been updated in 2016. First-line prevention units had been established in many municipalities and regionally.

10. Since 2015, there had been as many as 300 judicial convictions for terrorist offences. More than 270 individuals had been included in the national terrorism list, resulting in asset freezes, in application of relevant Security Council resolutions.

Cambodia

11. As previously reported (A/72/111, para. 10), the secretariat of the National Counter-Terrorism Committee of Cambodia had carried out and fostered participation in many training activities at the domestic and international levels, and it had organized exercises aimed at strengthening response mechanisms in case of terrorist attack. The secretariat had also expanded its operations in relation to the prevention

of, and protection against, terrorism, including by coordinating new infrastructure projects aimed at monitoring radioactive materials in ports and airports.

12. As previously reported (A/72/111, para. 11), Cambodia had adopted a legal framework on counter-terrorism, comprising a number of constitutional and other provisions.

Cuba

13. Cuba was a party to 18 universal counter-terrorism instruments and complied strictly with the obligations arising from relevant Security Council resolutions. In the implementation of Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1988 (2011), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015), the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Cuba systematically informed the Ministry of the Interior, the consulates and other competent authorities on the updates of the sanctions lists concerning terrorist organizations.

14. Cuba had signed 11 extradition treaties, 25 agreements on mutual assistance in criminal matters and 22 prisoner transfer agreements. As part of the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America, Cuba had signed 19 cooperation agreements with other countries on financial intelligence and it continued to participate in the Asset Recovery Network of the Task Force. In 2017, it had signed a memorandum of understanding with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the implementation of the Global Container Control Programme.

15. Cuba reiterated information previously provided on counter-terrorism measures taken at the national level, as well as on applicable domestic law and domestic convictions (A/72/111, para. 16). In 2016 and 2017, 809 reports of suspicious financial transactions had been received, 93 of which had led to reports to the competent authority for the determination of potential crimes.

16. Cuba had been the victim of hundreds of terrorist acts, which had claimed the lives of 3,478 persons and incapacitated 2,099. Cuba reiterated as correct the decision of the United States of America to remove Cuba from the list of sponsors of international terrorism.

Czechia

17. In 2017, Czechia had ratified the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism of 2005 and the Additional Protocol thereto of 2015.

18. On 3 November 2017, a Czech citizen had been convicted of attempted support and promotion of terrorism and had been sentenced to seven months of imprisonment, with a conditional suspension of sentence, for publicly approving the 2016 terrorist attacks in Berlin and Ankara.

El Salvador

19. El Salvador reported that recent reforms had strengthened the role of the Financial Investigation Unit of the Office of the Attorney General as a primary actor in the prevention and detection of money-laundering and terrorism financing activities in the country.

20. In 2016 and 2017, 148 proceedings relating to incidents caused by terrorism, terrorist organizations or related activities had been reported.

Finland

21. A process of reform was continuing in Finland, aimed at fully implementing, at the national level, a new European Union directive on combating terrorism before 8 September 2018, as well as at implementing European Union Directive 2016/681

on the use of passenger name record data for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences and serious crime.

22. At the time of reporting, no convictions had been rendered in Finland on terrorism-related crimes. On 18 August 2017, a knife attack had occurred in Turku, and the suspect had been charged with two counts of murder with terrorist intent and nine counts of attempted murder with terrorist intent; court proceedings had concluded in May 2018. In addition, the pre-trial investigations commenced in October 2014 in relation to four men suspected of terrorist offences had eventually led to an acquittal in January 2018 due to lack of evidence of terrorist intent.

23. The Finnish Security Intelligence Service had monitored some 370 individuals for counter-terrorism purposes. Some active members of radical Islamist networks with links to Finland had taken part in activities in conflict zones, while those operating in Finland had thus far focused on support activities and spreading ideology. Other investigations of reports of terrorist offences were continuing.

Germany

24. Together with other European Union member States, Germany had implemented relevant Security Council resolutions through several European Union instruments, including Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/1693, recently amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1560 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/1693 concerning restrictive measures against Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al-Qaida and persons, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them. The Decision provided for an embargo on arms and related materials, a ban on services relating to military activities, a travel ban and an asset freeze system. The corresponding implementing Council Regulation (EC) No. 881/2002, most recently amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/50, imposed certain specific restrictive measures. A separate sanctions regime for the Taliban had also been established.

25. At the national level, Germany had adopted a set of measures to implement relevant Security Council resolutions. In particular, a ban on activities of ISIL had been in force since 12 September 2014, proscribing the promotion of ISIL, displaying symbols, providing any kind of support (obtaining money, materials) and recruiting fighters. Furthermore, under section 89 (a) of the Criminal Code, it was an offence to attend a terrorist training camp abroad. It was also an offence, under section 129 (b) of the Code, to be a member of or to support a foreign terrorist organization such as ISIL. Since June 2015, it had been a crime to travel with terrorist intent (section 89 (a)), to finance travel for terrorist purposes (section 89 (c)) and to finance terrorism more generally. Grounds had also been introduced in German law on which persons may be denied an identity card or have an existing identity card revoked so that they would not be entitled to travel abroad.

26. Germany recalled the terrorist attacks on a train near Würzburg on 18 July 2016, at a music festival in Ansbach on 24 July 2016 and at a Christmas market in Berlin on 19 December 2016, which had left 12 people dead and more than 60 injured. There had been two more terrorist attacks in 2016: on 16 April in Essen and on 26 February in Hannover. On 28 July 2017, an attack had been carried out against customers in a supermarket in Hamburg, in which one man was killed and five more were injured.

27. As at 5 March 2018, 149 investigative procedures had been continuing with regard to 215 individuals suspected of terrorist activities in the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq. Since 2014, charges had been brought in 35 cases and judgments had been reached in 32 of them. In addition, 35 investigations were continuing with regard to 43 individuals accused, under the Code of Crimes against International Law, of

offences in the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq; charges had been brought against suspects in five cases, three of which had reached a conclusion.

Greece

28. On 27 January 2016, Greece had signed the Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, of 2015. In 2017, Greece had ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism of 2005. At the bilateral and trilateral levels, Greece had established cooperation agreements with 30 countries, which had included cooperation in the fight against terrorism. Greece had also ratified a number of regional cooperation agreements, including the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Police Cooperation Agreement and the Third Additional Protocol thereto and the Convention of the South-East European Law Enforcement Centre.

29. European Union Directive 2017/541 on combating terrorism and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA and amending Council Decision 2005/671/JHA, which, among other things, provides for a common definition of terrorist acts, was in the course of being implemented in Greece.

30. In 2017, 12 individuals had been arrested in Greece for terrorism-related offences.

Mexico

31. Mexico reported that its national institutions involved in counter-terrorism were members of the Comité Especializado de Alto Nivel en materia de Desarme, Terrorismo y Seguridad Internacionales, a national entity with policy coordination and capacity-building functions. Under the auspices of the Comité, several institutions had been involved in training activities and in the implementation of commitments made by Mexico at the international and regional levels.

32. In particular, the Secretariat of Defence had developed a national action plan to address terrorist threats and had conducted relevant inter-institutional training exercises. For its part, the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs was responsible for transmitting to the relevant national counter-terrorism authorities updates to the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List. In addition, the financial intelligence unit of the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit complied with article 2, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and with the international standards issued by the Financial Action Task Force.

33. Within the framework of the Egmont Group, the financial intelligence unit had shared information with 155 units in various Member countries in order to facilitate and safeguard channels for sharing intelligence information in connection with the financing of terrorism, money-laundering and related crimes. In order to bolster a broad network that would allow it to share information securely with its counterparts, the unit had signed memorandums of understanding with 41 jurisdictions, as well as a regional memorandum with member countries of the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America. The Secretariat of the Interior, through the National Security Commission and the federal police force, coordinated the work of seven police divisions responsible for preventing, combating and investigating crime, including terrorism.

Russian Federation

34. In 2017, the Russian Federation had signed seven cooperation agreements on countering the financing of terrorism, with the State Bank of Viet Nam, and with the financial intelligence units of Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Slovenia, South Africa and Vanuatu, as well as one memorandum, with the financial intelligence unit of Hong Kong. More generally, the Russian Federation had continued its significant cooperation on counter-terrorism-related issues at the international and regional levels. In 2017, more than 30 requests for legal assistance relating to terrorist offences had been forwarded to the competent authorities of foreign States, six of which involved the financing of terrorism. In the same period, the Russian Federation had acceded to more than 40 such requests from foreign countries, the greatest number of which had been received from Ukraine. Furthermore, the international counter-terrorism database created by the Russian Federation pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) had been joined by 37 foreign special services from 30 African, Asian and European States, as well as six international organizations. With regard to the financing of terrorism, the Russian Federation had continued its participation in the Financial Action Task Force, the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism, and the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism.

35. On 17 April 2017, Decree No. 170 of the President of the Russian Federation was issued to implement the Convention on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters of 22 January 1993 and the Protocol thereto of 28 March 1997. The Decree was aimed at decentralizing international cooperation in the area of law enforcement, as well as at optimizing procedures and reducing the time taken to complete requests for legal assistance in criminal cases. In accordance with the Decree, the investigative bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and related specialized investigative bodies, including military bodies, of the Investigative Committee had been empowered to cooperate directly with the competent authorities of States parties to the aforementioned Convention and Protocol. Legislative measures had also been introduced for the protection of persons engaged in counter-terrorism, including judges and law enforcement officials. In addition, through Federal Act No. 445-FZ of 29 December 2017, the Criminal Code had been amended to improve counter-terrorism measures so that the severity of penalties for terrorism financing was now determined on the basis of the danger posed to society.

36. Since 2017, the capacity of the Inter-Agency Commission on Preventing the Financing of Terrorism had been harnessed to close the Russian financial environment to infiltration by foreign terrorists. Central to that initiative had been lessons learned from freezing the assets and transactions of 76 Kyrgyz nationals and 122 Kazakh nationals engaged in ISIL activities on the basis of relevant information received from those countries. On 19 other occasions since 2017, a new tool had been employed jointly by the Inter-Agency Commission and law enforcement agencies that enabled the prompt suspension of bank transactions for up to 35 days on the basis of the financial details of persons involved in terrorist activities.

37. There had been a significant downward trend in the number of criminal cases involving terrorism-related offences committed on Russian soil. In 2017, 1,871 terrorism offences had been reported, a decrease from the 2,227 offences reported in 2016. Nevertheless, the number of criminal cases brought against Russians for involvement in terrorist activities outside the Russian Federation had remained high.

38. In 2017, more than 2,000 websites containing extremist material had been blocked and 60,000 web resources that included illegal information had been removed. As part of the countermeasures taken in 2017 in response to extremist

information, 4,500 publications containing counter narratives had been disseminated online.

San Marino

39. San Marino reported that it was a party to 16 universal, 6 regional and 4 bilateral (with Italy and the United States of America) instruments relating to international terrorism, as well as to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 and the two Protocols thereto. San Marino had also concluded a number of bilateral extradition treaties, with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1899, with the Netherlands in 1902, with Belgium in 1903, with the United States of America in 1906, with France in 1926, with Italy in 1939 and with Lesotho in 1971. San Marino had recently signed the European Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property of 2017.

40. San Marino reiterated information that it had previously provided concerning its counter-terrorism legal framework, in particular its Law No. 92 of 2008 (see A/64/161, paras. 84–88). In December 2017, that law had been amended in the light of the fourth European Union directive concerning the prevention of money-laundering. The financial intelligence unit of San Marino was a member of the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism and of the Egmont Group and had signed cooperation agreements with 54 other financial intelligence units throughout the world. Furthermore, San Marino had regularly implemented Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions, including asset freezes, travel bans and arms embargoes, on individuals, groups or entities that posed serious threats to international peace and security, and it had disseminated amendments to sanctions lists without delay through a dedicated section of the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

41. Following the ratification of a number of international conventions concerning extradition, article 8 of the Criminal Code had been amended, and it now established that in no case should the offences provided for in article 337 bis (associations aimed at committing actions for the purpose of terrorism) and article 337 ter (financing of terrorism), as well as the offences committed for the purpose of terrorism or subversion of the constitutional order, be regarded as political offences (non-extraditable offences). Furthermore, the National Central Bureau, established as a focal point of cooperation under the auspices of the International Criminal Police Organization, had acquired certain functions over time relating to counter-terrorism, including issues concerning foreign terrorist fighters and terrorism financing. The National Central Bureau had also implemented the relevant bilateral cooperation agreements with Italy and the United States of America.

42. San Marino had never been the site of terrorist attacks or of the planning thereof, and no individual, group or entity affiliated with or involved in any manner with terrorist groups had ever been identified in San Marino. There had never been any criminal prosecutions or sentencing for terrorism or incidents caused by international terrorism in San Marino.

Serbia

43. Serbia reported that it was a party to 15 universal, 6 regional and, with Austria in 2004, Romania in 2007, Italy in 2008, Cyprus in 2009, Israel in 2009, Albania in 2011, Turkey in 2011 and Germany in 2016, 8 bilateral instruments relating to international terrorism.

44. Serbia reiterated information that it had previously provided on its national legal and enforcement framework on counter-terrorism (see A/72/111, para. 51). A number of amendments to the Criminal Code and other criminal provisions had been adopted

in recent years. In December 2017, a law of 2015 on the limitation of property disposal aimed at preventing terrorism had been amended with respect to the implementation of the list of designated persons of the Security Council and other international organizations, as well as the designation procedure. A In addition, a law on the prevention of money laundering and the financing of terrorism had been adopted in December 2017.

45. At least 28 Serbian nationals born between 1962 and 1998 had been identified as foreign terrorist fighters in the Syrian Arab Republic and/or Iraq, 11 of them women. In addition, four Serbian nationals had been arrested in connection with criminal offences relating to terrorism. On 4 April 2018, the Special Chamber of the Higher Court of Belgrade had convicted seven persons of terrorist association, under article 393 (a), para. 1, of the Criminal Code; in conjunction with terrorism, under article 391, para. 1, of the Criminal Code. Of that number, six had also been found guilty of recruitment and training for the commission of terrorist acts, under article 191 (b), para. 1, of the Criminal Code; and four had been found guilty of financing of terrorism, under article 193, para. 1, of the Criminal Code. In addition, one had been found guilty of incitement to the commission of terrorist acts, under article 191 (a) of the Criminal Code. Three of the defendants had been sentenced to 11 years each in prison, one to 10 years in prison, two to 9 years and 6 months in prison and one to 7 years and 6 months in prison.

Switzerland

46. Switzerland reiterated information concerning its ratification of international and regional instruments, as reported previously, and noted that the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft had entered into force in January 2018 (see A/71/182/Add.2, para. 1).

47. Amendments to the national law on intelligence services had come into effect in September 2017 (ibid., para. 2, and A/72/111, para. 57). According to article 74, paragraph 1 of that law, the Swiss Federal Council was empowered to issue a ban on groups or organizations directly or indirectly spreading, supporting or promoting terrorist activities or violent extremism and thus threatening internal or external security. Article 74, paragraph 4 of the same law proscribed the act of joining or supporting a group or organization that had been banned under paragraph 1. Furthermore, a new law on mail and telecommunications surveillance had come into force in March 2018, enhancing surveillance capabilities in criminal proceedings in the light of new technology. Further legislative changes were currently being planned.

48. Incidents reported in 2016 and 2017, including the kidnapping of a Swiss woman in January 2016, had not yet been resolved (see A/71/182/Add.2, para. 3, and A/72/111, para. 58). Investigations by the Swiss police on the kidnapping of a French humanitarian worker employed by a Swiss organization had been concluded in June 2017 after consultation with France (see A/72/111, para. 58).

49. In application of the new law on intelligence services, two counter-terrorism operations had been launched between September and the end of December 2017, consisting of various measures authorized by the Federal Administrative Court and by relevant political authorities. At the end of 2017, the intelligence service had identified around 90 persons constituting a high threat to internal and external security because of their support for or encouragement of terrorism. Among them were foreign terrorist fighters. In that regard, between 2001 and 2017, 93 persons had reached relevant conflict zones from Switzerland. In addition, the intelligence service had identified 550 persons who had disseminated terrorist propaganda over the Internet.

50. In 2017, financial intermediaries had communicated 51 cases of presumed financing of terrorism to the competent authorities on money-laundering, a marked

increase from the 25 cases of the previous year. Seventeen of the 51 communications had led to transmission to the competent authorities for criminal prosecution. While five cases had already been the object of a decision by the prosecuting authorities not to proceed any further, the others were still being evaluated.

51. In 2017, the Swiss federal police and the Federal Prosecutor's office had investigated more than 70 persons in relation to terrorist activities, including the dissemination of terrorist propaganda on the Internet, recruitment activities, potential links with terrorist attacks conducted in Europe, the financing of terrorism and activities linked to foreign terrorist fighters.

52. In February 2017, the Federal Prosecutor's office had issued a criminal order of six months of imprisonment with two years of probation against a person who had committed crimes relating to terrorism, among others. In December 2017, a Swiss woman who had attempted to join Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant in the Syrian Arab Republic through Turkey and Greece had been convicted to 18 months of imprisonment, consisting of 6 months of imprisonment plus a suspended sentence of 12 months on a three-year probation, by the Federal Criminal Court. The federal prosecution service had also issued criminal orders against three persons for terrorist propaganda, and the Federal Criminal Court had issued a judgment against one person for attempted support of a terrorist organization. In June 2018, criminal proceedings were still ongoing in relation to individuals suspected of supporting an ethnonationalist group (see A/71/182/Add.2, para. 5, and A/72/111, para. 60); other proceedings were ongoing concerning cases of terrorist propaganda. Three Iraqi citizens who had been convicted of terrorism-related offences in March 2016 and then freed upon appeal in March 2017 (see A/72/111, para. 60) were still the object of administrative surveillance measures and their order to leave the country had not yet been executed.

53. In 2017 and as at May 2018, 25 requests for judicial cooperation in relation to terrorism had been received from other States, 8 of which had been executed, 1 suspended, 4 rejected and 12 were in progress. In the same period, Swiss authorities had sent 33 requests for judicial cooperation to other countries, 2 of which had been executed and 1 refused. Switzerland had also received several extradition requests, some of which had been complied with.

Turkey

54. On 1 June 2018, the Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism had entered into force with respect to Turkey. Turkey had participated in various counter-terrorism initiatives at the global and regional levels. In 2017, Turkey had also signed bilateral cooperation agreements and extradition agreements applicable to terrorism-related offences with a number of other States, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Georgia, Qatar and the Russian Federation. Furthermore, agreements on cooperation in the field of security had been signed with Costa Rica, Indonesia, the Sudan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

55. New legislation had been introduced allowing the suspension of bank transactions for up to 30 days in order to investigate cases of money-laundering or financing of terrorism. Furthermore, the trial of terrorism-related offences had been centralized at the governorship level.

56. Several foreign nationals had been detained on suspicion of being involved in terrorist activities in conflict zones. Approximately 11,300 persons had been detained, including 5,504 foreign nationals, and 3,766 persons had been arrested based on their connection with Daesh (ISIL), Al-Qaida and/or the Nusrah Front. Since 2011, more than 63,700 persons had been included in a no-entry list, 22,000 persons had been

assessed by a risk analysis unit, 13,000 persons had been interviewed and more than 6,000 foreigners had been denied entry. On 15 February 2018, Ismail Alwaan al-Ithawi, a collaborator of one of the leaders of Daesh, had been apprehended in Sakarya and deported to Iraq.

Ukraine

57. Ukraine was a party to 17 international conventions and protocols governing various aspects of counter-terrorism. The Government had also signed over 165 inter-State and intergovernmental agreements and protocols in this field. Security Council resolution 2341 (2017), on the protection of critical infrastructure from terrorist threats, had been adopted at the initiative of Ukraine during its presidency of the Council.

58. In application of relevant obligations under international law, Ukraine had amended its Criminal Code to include as crimes, among others, the commission of terrorist acts (art. 258), involvement in the commission of terrorist acts (ibid., para. 1), public incitement to commit terrorist acts (ibid., para. 2), the establishment of a terrorist group or organization (ibid., para. 3), aiding and abetting the commission of a terrorist act (ibid., para. 4) and the financing of terrorism (ibid., para. 5).

59. A trend recorded in Ukraine throughout 2017 was that increasing numbers of foreign terrorist fighters were returning from the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq after taking part in combat operations with ISIL or receiving training therefrom. While some of those returning fighters had attempted to go to other countries, the majority had settled in Ukraine and resorted to establishing organized criminal groups that specialized in committing violent crimes, such as kidnapping, robbery, extortion or looting, or setting up logistical networks and financing mechanisms abroad for ISIL.

B. Information received from international organizations

International Civil Aviation Organization[2]

60. As at 30 April 2017, there were 186 parties to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft; 185 parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft; 188 parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation; 174 parties to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation; and 154 parties to the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection. The Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation and the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft had been ratified by 18 States and acceded to by 15 States. The Protocol to Amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, adopted in 2014, inter alia, extended jurisdiction for offences committed on board civil aircraft to the State of landing and the State of the operator of the aircraft. It had been signed by 30 States and ratified or acceded to by eight States. In addition, Security Council resolution 2309 (2016), on countering terrorist threats to civil aviation, had been an important tool for the Organization and member States in aligning and adjusting aviation security priorities. The Organization assisted member

[2] Information summarized here was received by the Secretariat after the deadline set in relation to the previous reporting cycle (2017) and could not be included in the previous report (see A/72/111, para. 2). See www.icao.int/Secretariat/Legal/Pages/TreatyCollection.aspx for updated information on the status of ratifications to the treaties mentioned.

States in the implementation of that and all other relevant Security Council resolutions and international legal instruments.

61. In 2016, nine acts of unlawful interference with international civil aviation had been recorded by the Organization in a secure database accessible to member States. Those incidents included five attacks on facilities, two acts of sabotage and two unlawful seizures of aircraft. The problem of vulnerability on the landside of airports had been made evident by the attacks at the Brussels Airport in Belgium on 22 March 2016, the Istanbul Atatürk airport in Turkey on 28 June 2016 and the Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport in the United States of America on 6 January 2017.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

62. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations reported that it provided support to its member States in strengthening biosecurity, food safety, plant protection and animal health legislation, as well as legislation related to antimicrobial resistance. The legislation on antimicrobial resistance might contain measures against the illicit and unlawful procurement, transport and use of biological, chemical or radiological substances and materials, within the context of the agriculture and food sectors, which could decrease the likelihood of such substances and materials being deployed in a chemical or biological weapons attack. These substances and materials included vaccines, disease samples, pests and other safety hazards that might have some connection with bioterrorism.

International Atomic Energy Agency

63. The International Atomic Energy Agency reported that, as at 25 May 2018, there were 156 parties to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and 116 parties to the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

64. At its sixty-first regular session, in September 2017, the General Conference of the Agency adopted resolution GC(61)/RES/9, on nuclear security, in which it encouraged, inter alia, all parties to the Convention and its Amendment to fully implement their obligations thereunder, encouraged States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention and its Amendment, and encouraged the Agency to continue efforts to promote further adherence to the Amendment.

65. A technical meeting of representatives of States parties to the Convention and its Amendment had been held on 9 and 10 November 2017 at the headquarters of the Agency in Vienna. The participants had discussed matters such as efforts towards the universalization as well as the full implementation of the Amendment through the development and strengthening of the legislative and regulatory framework for nuclear security of member States, as well as improvements to the mechanisms for information-sharing.

Council of Europe

66. The European Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property had been opened for signature on 19 May 2017. It aimed to prevent the illicit trafficking and destruction of cultural property as part of the action by the Council of Europe to fight terrorism and organized crime. The Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism had entered into force on 1 July 2017. As at 1 June 2018, it had been ratified by 12 States and had 29 more signatures pending ratification. The Protocol was designed to address the criminal law aspects of the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters and returnees. It established as a criminal offence acts such as participating in an association or a group for the purpose of terrorism, receiving terrorism training, travelling abroad for the purpose of terrorism

and financing or otherwise assisting such travel. In particular, Article 7 of the Protocol required the States parties to designate points of contact, available on a 24-hour, seven-days-a-week basis, for the exchange of any available relevant information concerning persons travelling abroad for the purpose of terrorism. As at 1 June 2018, 46 points of contact had been designated.

67. On 4 April 2018, Recommendation CM/Rec(2018)6 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on terrorists acting alone had been adopted. The text comprised chapters on the scope and definition of the phenomenon of terrorists acting alone, human rights safeguards, the prevention of radicalization, detection and interception, disengagement and deradicalization, the role of civil society and the private sector, as well as coordination within States and cooperation between States. On 5 July 2017, Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)6 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on "special investigation techniques" in relation to serious crimes including acts of terrorism had been adopted; it took into account the development of computer and Internet technology, notably by introducing definitions of "cyber investigation" and "financial investigation". On 17 February 2017, the Committee of Ministers had also approved the "Council of Europe handbook for prison and probation services regarding radicalisation and violent extremism".

68. The European Court of Human Rights produced a regularly updated factsheet summarizing the Court cases relevant to counter-terrorism, the latest edition of which could be accessed online (www.echr.coe.int/Documents/FS_Terrorism_ENG.pdf).

Organization of American States

69. As at May 2018, the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism had been signed by 33 member States of the Organization of American States and had been ratified by 24. The Inter-American Committee against Terrorism had undertaken a number of capacity-building and technical assistance and cooperation projects in this field.

70. In April 2018, States members of the Committee had adopted a declaration on "Strengthening national financial systems through international cooperation and information-sharing as a means to prevent terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction", in which member States had recognized that in order to "effectively combat all forms and manifestations of terrorism and the proliferation and illicit trafficking of weapons of mass destruction, member States should bolster their financial systems by adopting and making use of measures to prevent, detect and suppress the movement and use of funds by terrorists and terrorist organizations".

III. International legal instruments relating to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism

71. Currently, there are 52 instruments pertaining to international terrorism. Of those, 19 are universal and 33 are regional.

A. Universal instruments

United Nations

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 1973

International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, 1979

International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, 1997

International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 1999

International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, 2005

International Atomic Energy Agency

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 1979

Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 2005

International Civil Aviation Organization

Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, 1963

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 1970

Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 2010

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1971

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1988

Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, 1991

Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation, 2010

Protocol to Amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, 2014

International Maritime Organization

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988

2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988

2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf

B. Regional instruments

African Union

Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, 1999

Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, 2004

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

Association of Southeast Asian Nations Convention on Counter-Terrorism, 2007

Central African Economic and Monetary Community

Regulation No. 08/05-UEAC-057-CM-13 on the adoption of the Convention on the fight against terrorism in Central Africa, 2005

Collective Security Treaty Organization

Agreement on collective forces of rapid response of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, 2009

Commonwealth of Independent States

Treaty on Cooperation among the States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism, 1999

Protocol on the approval of the Regulations on the organization and conduct of joint anti-terrorist operations in the territories of States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002

Treaty of States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States on Combating the Legalization (Laundering) of Proceeds from Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, 2007

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf

Convention of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf on Combating Terrorism, 2004

Council of Europe

European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 1977

Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 2003

Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, 2005

Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, 2005

Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, 2015

European Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property, 2017

Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism

Agreement on the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, 2011

European Union

Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration, 2005

League of Arab States

Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 1998

Amendment of 2008 to the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism

Arab Convention on Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, 2010

Organization of American States

Convention to prevent and punish the acts of terrorism taking the form of crimes against persons and related extortion that are of international significance, 1971

Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, 2002

Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation

Additional Protocol on Combating Terrorism to the Agreement among the Governments of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Participating States on Cooperation in Combating Crime, in particular in Its Organized Forms, 2004

Organization of Islamic Cooperation

Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, 1999

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, 2001

Agreement on the procedure for organizing and conducting joint anti-terrorist measures in the territories of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, 2006

Agreement on cooperation in identifying and blocking the entry routes to Shanghai Cooperation Organization member States of persons involved in terrorist, separatist and extremist activities, 2006

Agreement on the procedure for organizing and conducting joint counter-terrorism exercises by Shanghai Cooperation Organization member States, 2008

Agreement on cooperation among the Governments of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization member States in combating the illicit traffic in weapons, ammunition and explosives, 2008

Agreement on the Training of Personnel for Anti-Terrorist Units of the States Member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, 2009

Shanghai Cooperation Organization Convention against Terrorism, 2009

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, 1987

Additional Protocol to the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, 2004